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## The Oregon Republican

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BY R. H. TYSON.

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### Editorial Gentility.

A well known correspondent of a leading newspaper, in one of his letters, relating wisely to the journals and journalists of Chicago, took occasion to remark in a general way to the following purpose; I sometimes wonder what it is in the profession that stiffens the backbone and sours the temper. Why is it that the politeness, patience—in a word, the good breeding common to other pursuits cannot exist in a first-class journalist? This involves a too sweeping accusation, since there are unquestionably to be found very many first class journalists in the country who are in the highest sense gentlemen—not indeed mere practitioners of conventional politeness and counting-house affability, but men considerate of the sensitivities of others, and at all times cordial in giving proper attention to those who may ask of them. Still, the complaint is not without a very considerable foundation, especially with respect to the journalists of the larger cities. Your metropolitan newspaper man, from the managing editor down to the police court reporter, is only less inflated and self-important than those most pompous of mortals, railroad superintendents and bank cashiers; and as a rule the underlings outdo their superiors in affecting airs, and in their arrogant efforts to impress the outside world with an idea of their superiority over ordinary humanity. We have met many characters of this stamp in our relations with the press, and have been led to ask ourselves in the vein of the correspondent quoted, what is there in the profession of journalism that prompts or warrants such a spirit and habits in its votaries? To those who are familiar with the internal life and workings of the daily newspaper, with its continual drudgery and the excessive strain upon the energies of those engaged in its production, and who know how comparatively small is the reward which such workers receive, this pretension looks supremely ridiculous, and intelligent men can hardly fail to entertain a similar view, albeit their judgment may be tempered by the respect they feel towards a responsible and honorable calling. To our notion there is no profession in which gentlemen, courteous conduct is more demanded than in that of journalism. The editor should feel that to his personal department, not less than to his ability as a writer and thinker, must he look for consideration and influence. The newspaper sanctum is no place for a boor, and the man who cannot be a gentleman is out of his sphere in the role of an editor. We know that it might be argued in defence that the journalist is so frequently harassed and annoyed by all sorts of people, with all sorts of business with no interest to anyone but themselves, that self-protection forces him to adopt a repelling manner and exercise it indiscriminately; but the excuse is not sufficient.

The late venture in rural New York journalism is called the *Sandy Hill Saw Mill*. The editor expects to get his board out of it.

### DRIFT OF THE TIDE.

No one who is in the habit of traveling in the British provinces can fail to be impressed with the extraordinary progress which public sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States has made within a few years. This feeling is much stronger in Lower Canada than elsewhere, and there are many reasons why it should be so. There is less business transacted and less money in circulation in Lower Canada than in Upper Canada, with less demand for labor, and consequently more poverty. Lower Canada is inhabited generally by a French population. French is the language usually spoken, and the people have inherited the traditional antipathy to England. An immense emigration from Lower Canada to the United States has been in progress for years, and the accounts sent back of the improved condition of those who have emigrated, have served to create a favorable impression on the minds of those who have remained at home in regard to the United States and their institutions. A great majority of the people in Quebec and the country parishes in that part of the Province are to-day heartily in favor of annexation. Montreal is more prosperous, and the people are better satisfied, but still there are many annexationists.

In Upper Canada there is not that discontent with British rule manifested that is freely expressed in Lower Canada; but there are influences at work in favor of annexation which will eventually be very powerful. The opposition to any movement which could result in annexation includes politicians of both the Liberal and Conservative parties; pensioners and other beneficiaries of the English Government; the descendants of Tories of the American Revolution who were driven out of the United States for their opposition to American Independence; paupers and descendants of paupers, who have been sent to Great Britain at the public expense; and the Irish Orangemen, who are numerous, and as a class intensely loyal to the British Crown. When the new census is completed, Upper Canada expects to show a population equal to that of all the other Provinces combined, and consequently to be able to control the legislation of the whole Dominion, and its politicians hope to rule the country. For this reason they are generally opposed to the idea of annexation.

On the other hand, there is a large American element in the population of Upper Canada; many of the most enterprising business men are from the United States, and these are all fully alive to the advantages which would result to Canada from admission to the American Union. Nearly all the Catholic Irish, who are abundant in all parts of Canada, are annexationists; if there were no other reason for such a sentiment, the fact that the Orangemen are opposed to it would be sufficient. The rural population, aside from the classes mentioned above, are generally in favor of the change; they are convinced that if annexation should take place, the introduction of American enterprise and methods would increase the value of their property, and render all classes more prosperous. This feeling has been gaining ground since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

Throughout the Lower Provinces—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—there is a strong and energetic party in favor of annexation. Under the terms of the Canadian Confederation, their representatives are in a hopeless minority, and their influence in the general legislation for the Dominion amounts to nothing. The people are dissatisfied and discontented with the new order of things; there are no important ties of trade or intercourse to attach them to the other Provinces, while every instinct of self interest would naturally induce them to desire annexation. Besides, the American Republic offers the most available market for their productions of every kind. These reasons for desiring a change increase in strength and add to the number of annexationists with each succeeding year.

It will be seen that the causes which have operated to excite a desire for annexation in the minds of Canadians must become more and more potent so long as the present state of affairs continues, while the obstacles in the way of such an event are constantly becoming less formidable. If the annexation feeling continues to grow in the future in the same ratio that has marked its progress for the last few years, it will not be long before it becomes too strong to be disregarded by those in power on either side of the Atlantic.—*Sun.*

### The Liquor Traffic in England.

The friends of temperance in Great Britain seem to be rousing to the importance of regulating the liquor traffic. We copy from a late English paper the following move made in Parliament for governing that trade. The movement seems to be for the public good:

Mr. Bruce, on behalf of the Government, introduced a most elaborate measure revolutionizing the liquor traffic. As to new licenses, the justices, whose decision hereafter will be with out appeal, will first decide the number of public houses and beer houses required in each ward of a borough, or outside a borough in each parish. If the licenses granted by magistrates exceed a certain proportion, to be specified in the Bill, the ratepayers may reduce, but not increase the number. Then the licenses will be sold by auction to the highest bidder, who will pay a minimum license duty in the form of annual percentage on the gross rental of their premises, the licenses to last for ten years, annually renewable upon good behavior. A person may tender for all or any of the licenses, and may appoint managers, who must be resident, and may appoint himself, premises to be approved by justices. As to existing licensed houses, Mr. Bruce recognized in them a qualified vested interest. He therefore substitutes for the present annual license, a ten years' license subject to a moderate license duty, after which it will be for justices and ratepayers to determine the number in each district, present holders of licenses to have a preferential claim. Mr. Bruce suggests that hereafter local authorities, as in Sweden, may buy up some of their vested interests, putting in managers for sale of drink, and thereby ensuring good order and good liquor. This experiment would pay. Meanwhile, every year would diminish the number of licensed houses, owing to severe regulations and inspection. In London, public houses and beer houses must be closed at midnight, in provincial towns at eleven, and in rural districts at ten. In the morning they will open at seven instead of four. On Sundays they must open only between one and three, and from seven till nine. Six days' licenses may be taken. All convictions will be endorsed on the certificate, which will be absolutely forfeited after a certain number of convictions. Special exceptions will allow the supplying of travelers defined as persons not less than five miles from their residences, the burden of proof to be thrown on publicans. Persons falsely pretending to be travelers will be fined. The penalties on drunkenness, whether it be in public houses or streets, are increased to 20s.; in default, imprisonment, with hard labor. Special penalties will be inflicted on drunken persons in charge of horses, steam-engines, or other special cases. Samples of liquor may be taken by Inspectors and tested at the Government Laboratory, and adulteration punished by heavy fine for the first offence, fine or imprisonment for the next offence, and afterwards heavier penalties, and eventually the absolute forfeiture of the license. The inspection of licensed houses to be carried on independently of the police, by a body of Inspectors paid by the Treasury out of the license rental, estimated to produce £130,000 a year. Adulteration being thus prevented, vast numbers of existing licensed houses must close, and honest traders and the community benefited. The Bill was adversely criticized, both by Permissive advocates and by advocates of vested interests. If it should pass, it will come into operation on the 1st of October in the present year, so that but little time will remain for many publicans to set their houses in order.

How is the bird cared for. He gets up early in the morning, and goes a-hunting, and looks after seeds and insects. He is cared for so that he is in his own sphere, in himself, the preparation for supplying his wants. How is the lily cared for? It pushes its roots down deeper and deeper, and pushes its stem up further and further, and draws its nourishment from the earth and air. In its own blind way it entersprizes Such is the structure of the world, such is the divine wisdom manifested in the creation of things, that everything, from sphere to sphere, down to the lowest, is provided with means for self care.—*Beecher.*

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### The First Telegraphic Instrument.

An interesting relic of the early days of telegraphy has, it is said, been discovered in Morristown, N. J. It is the first instrument by which messages were received and sent by the aid of the electric current. When Prof. Morse was experimenting on the power and capability of electricity as adapted to the transmission of words, he spent a large portion of his time at Morristown, where he was assisted by Alfred Vail, Esq., a practical machinist and inventor. At the Speedwell iron works of that town, then owned by the father of Mr. Vail, the experiment on the wires and on the construction of suitable instruments took place. On the completion of the experiments and the removal of Mr. Morse to Washington to bring his invention before Congress, Mr. Vail accompanied him, and, receiving the appointment of assistant superintendent of telegraphs, he was stationed at Baltimore at that end of the experimental line. The instrument now at Morristown was one of two taken from Morristown by Morse and Vail—Morse using one at Washington, and Vail the other at Baltimore. The first message sent was the now well known "What hath God Wrought?" which Morse transmitted to Vail; but the first public message was the news of the nomination of Polk to the Presidency by the Baltimore Convention of 1844, sent by Vail to Morse. These instruments were in constant use for six years, when Mr. Vail, returning to Morristown, brought his with him, and where it has since remained, in the possession of his family. Mr. Vail, dying soon after, his instrument was specially left, by a clause in his will, to his eldest son as a heir-loom, while parts of instruments made during the experimental trials, were left to Prof. Morse, with a request that he would give them at some future day, to the New Jersey Historical Society. The old instrument works as well as when first made, and Saturday a message was sent to New York, and a reply received at Morristown. An excellent photograph of the instrument was also taken, and with it a visit was made to Prof. Morse, in New York. The Professor was delighted to see the representation of the first instrument, having destroyed the fellow instrument which he had used in 1844. He readily recognized it, and wrote a certificate across the picture as to its being a true photograph of the first instrument ever used to transmit public messages. He also expressed a wish that the photographs might be generally distributed, that it might be seen how little, in essential points, it differed from those now in use. With the exception of size and clumsiness, the instruments are almost exactly similar. The dimensions of the instrument are sixteen inches in length, seven inches in height, six inches wide, with two magnets of three inches diameter. The paper used was two and a half inches in width, three pens being proposed to be used. The weight of the instrument is twenty pounds.—*Scientific American.*

### A New Way of Making Cheese.

In a conversation recently with an intelligent gentleman, one interested in all farm processes and practically familiar with many parts of farming, he related the manner of making, or rather pressing, cheese, practiced by a neighbor of his—a woman skilled in household economy, and famous for her nice cheese. With the number of cows usually kept, it takes three days to make a cheese. Her former method was to run up a curd each morning, keeping them until the third day, then mixing old and new curds together, and putting them into the hoop and pressing. Her practice is now to run up the curd and put it into the press at once, the hoop being about one third full. The next morning the second curd is run up, that which was in the hoop was taken out, the cloth changed, placed in the hoop again, the top of it then scratched or broken with a fork, and the second curd put in, when it is again placed in the press, where it remains all day. The third morning's curd is then run up, the cheese taken from the press, turned, the surface lucked up with a fork, and the third curd again added on, bringing the first curd in the middle of the cheese. It is then pressed sufficiently, taken out and placed in the curing-room. By this process, the work each morning is cleared all away, and a good-sized cheese is produced, of superior quality, and one as firm and solid as it ever was placed in the hoop at one time.—*Maine Farmer.*

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